# Britain and its Land

# Year 6

#### Rivers in the UK

A river is a moving body of water that drains the land.

It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.

A river flows along a channel with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom. If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers sometimes rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the floodplains at either side

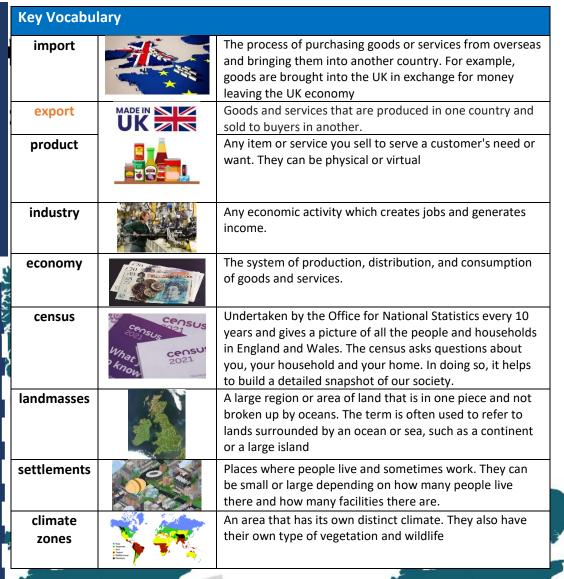


River Severn, 220 miles

River Thames, 215 miles

River Trent. 185 miles

River Great Ouse, 143 miles



#### River Management

The Thames Barrier is an important defence against flooding for the capital city of London.

The impact of climate change means tidal flood risk will increase over time, unless this risk is carefully managed.



## Types of Settlements

- Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.
- They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.



A hamlet is a very small

settlement with just a group of houses

### Types of Settlements



village hall.

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A village is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a



A town is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.



A city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and Wells in England.